The People's Korea

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Mr. Kim Jong Il Appreciates Revolutionary Drama

Mr. Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, appreciated the revolutionary drama "Hyolbun Mangukhoe" (spreading blood at an international conference) on March 12 together with O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of People's Armed Forces, Rim Chun Chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice President of the DPRK, and Ho Dam and Yon Hyong Muk, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the WPK Central Committee.

The revolutionary drama was also seen by Hyon Mu Gwang, An Sung Hak, Chong Gyong Hui and Kim Gang Hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Hwang Jang Yop, Ho Jong Suk, Kim Yong Sun, Chae Hui Jong and So Gwan Hi, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee and functionaries of the Party Central Committee and men of culture and art.

"Hyolbun Mangukhoe" is a revolutionary drama which the artists of the State Drama Troupe dramatized in conformity with the demand of the era the drama "Hyolbun Mangukhoe", created and performed in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, holding aloft the Party's policy of literature and art.

After appreciating it Mr. Kim Jong Il highly estimated the success achieved by the artists in excellently creating the revolutionary drama in a short span of time and put forward a series of tasks arising in further developing our literature and art. (KCNA)

World Leaders Give Support for 3-Party Talks

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is receiving active support from world leaders for its proposal to hold three-way talks on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Their support came in messages to President Kim Il Sung and their talks with Korean ambassadors to respective countries.

Here is a round-up of growing support for Pyongyang's epoch-making talks offer:

Head of State of Central Africa

President Kim Il Sung received a solidarity message from General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee of National Redressment and Head of State of the Central African Republic, supporting the new proposal of the DPRK for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The message dated March 19 says:

The proposal for tripartite talks, a new epochal step which was put forward jointly by the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and adopted at a session of the Supreme People's Assembly of your country for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, represents a decision contributing convincingly to the creation of a guarantee for peace in Korea and realization of the auspicious peaceful reunification of your country and a great fraternal reunion of your friendly people.

Considering this proposal to be an important measure for easing tension and removing the danger of war in your beautiful and friendly country, I support and warmly hail the decision of the Supreme People's Assembly which constitutes a just and realistic proposal.

Togolese President

The DPRK President received a solidarity message from General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President-Founder of the Togolese People's Rally and President of the Republic of Togo.

The message dated March 16 says:

The Togolese people and their party, the Togolese People's Rally, government and myself support the new proposal for holding tripartite talks to be attended by the DPRK, the USA and south Korea on an equal footing, which was adopted at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of your country.

On behalf of the Togolese people and their party, the Togolese people's Rally, government and on my own, I wish Your Excellency President, my dear friend, many successes at tripartite talks.

I express the great expectation that relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula will create an atmosphere of mutual trust favorable for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of CPC Central Committee

Mr. Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

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Foreign Papers Attack Team Spirit '84

Foreign press attacks Team Spirit 84, a U.S.-south Korea combined military exercise, which is going on in south Korea.

The Soviet news agency Tass on March 15 reported about "Team Spirit 84".

Noting that the units of the U.S. forces and the south Korean army are staging "an operation of forced crossing of the River Han" and making a deep thrust after breaking through the "enemy's defence" within the scope of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the news agency said:

This war game on the mission of completing a massive "offensive operation" is aimed at increasing tensions in the Far East.

A massive landing operation will start on the southeast coast of south Korea with the participation of the marines of the U.S. forces and the south Korean army, the U.S. carrier "Kitty Hawk" and other warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

New units of the U.S. Marines are arriving at the U.S. military bases in south Korea every day and "B-52" strategic bombers and other planes are being hurled.

The military provocations being staged by the U.S. forces and the south Korean army in the Far East, the scale of which is expanding daily are evoking deep apprehensions among the public circles of many countries demanding an immediate stop to this war game.

Romanian television March 9, screening pictures of the joint military rehearsal of the U.S. troops and south Korean army in south Korea, published a commentary titled "Team Spirit 84' War Rehearsal Is a Challenge to the Korean People."

In defiance of a peaceful initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on holding tripartite talks, the United States and the south Korea started the provocative war exercises, thereby creating a new obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea, the television noted.

It denounced the U.S. and the south Korea for holding the joint military rehearsal and suppressing the progressive and democratic forces in south Korea.

The Czechoslovak paper "Rude Pravo" March 8 in a commentary, said, citing materials, that the United States, Japan and south Korea are stepping up their scheme to frame up a three-way military alliance and reinforcing their armed forces and military equipment.

The Polish paper "Zolnierz Wolnosci" March 6 in a commentary noted that Japan is also playing an important part in the joint military rehearsal of the U.S. forces and the south Korean army, and said that such military tieup poses a threat to the socialist countries and particularly a grave threat to the DPRK.

The GDR weekly "Volksarmee" No. 8 under the title "Team Spirit 84' assuming the dangerous nature of forestalling attack" devoted half a page to an article exposing the aggressive nature of the criminal joint military rehearsal of the U.S. and south Korea.

It noted that the joint military rehearsal is action gravely endangering peace in Korea and Asia and a vicious challenge to the DPRK which is making sincere efforts to ease tensions prevailing on the

(Continued on Page 8)

Tensions Grow on Korean Peninsula

U.S. Marines storm ashore at the Pok Sok Ri beach as part of Team Spirit 84 exercises in south Korea. Team Spirit 84, the largest combined military exercise in the Western world, involves 207,500 U.S. and south Korean servicemen. (Pacific Stars and Stripes, March 23, 1984)

Kim Dae Jung Asks U.S. to Change Korea Policy

S. Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung fears his country's 40 million people have become "blind, mute and deaf" because of the strict media control by the military junta led by gen. Chon Du Hwan.

A 58-year-old political exile in the United States, Kim charged the Reagan administration opposes the will of the majority of south Koreans with its support of the Chon regime.

His comment came in an interview with United Press International.

"The main purpose of my stay here is to impress the U.S. government and the American people of the Korean policy," said the former presidential candidate in the interview.

"Chon is in power thanks to U.S. support, not the support from the Korean people. I asked America to give more consideration to the will of the majority of people and to side with the majority, that's real democracy.

"We need freedom of speech and fair election, these are two elements in a democracy, but we don't have them in south Korea," Kim said.

Juche Seminar of French Professors Held in Paris

A seminar of French professors on the Juche philosophy was held in Paris on February 18.

The seminar was attended by Prof. and Dr. Jacques Donde, President of the Philosophers, Association of France; Prof. Jean Suret-Canale of Paris University No. 7; Victor Leduc, Politbureau Member and National Secretary of the United Socialist Party of France and President of the French Action Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo; and tens of other professors and doctors from different universities of France and political and public figures.

Prof. and Dr. Edmond Jouve of Paris University No. 1, Chairman of the seminar, made an opening address.

Prof. and Dr. Helene Vedrine, President of the Institute of Philosophy of Paris University No. 1; Prof. and Dr. Georges Labica, President of the Institute of Philosophy of Paris University No. 10; Prof. and Dr. Edmond Jouve of Paris University No. 1; Prof. and Dr. Maurice Robin, President of the Institute of Politics of Paris University No. 10; and Prof. and Dr. Pierre Boudot of Paris University No. 1 made keynote speeches and some other figures took the floor.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted at the seminar.

Speeches

Many figures made speeches at the seminar.

Prof. and Dr. Helene Vedrine, President of the Institute of Philosophy of Paris University No. 1, in her speech on the subject "Juche Philosophy is a Philosophy Giving an Optimistic View on the Future to the People" stressed:

The Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung is a philosophical idea reflecting most correctly the demand of the present era when many countries of the world have achieved independence and embarked upon the building of a new society.

The Juche philosophy expounds the philosophical principle that man is master of the world and plays a decisive role in transforming and developing the world and puts emphasis on the position and role of man as a domination and remaker of the world.

Firstly, the Juche philosophy is a man-centered philosophy giving confidence and optimistic view on the future to the people.

Secondly, it is a philosophy thoroughly defending *chajusong* (independence) of man. And thirdly, it is a true philosophy leading the popular masses along the road of eternal happiness and prosperity.

Prof. and Dr. Edmond Jouve of Paris University No. 1, in his speech titled "On Man of New Juche Type" said:

For a long period many people discussed the nature of man. But no one has given a correct answer to his problem.

The Juche idea, a man-centred philosophy, gives a correct explanation of man and properly estimates the position and role of man.

The Juche philosophy gives a scientific exposition of man by clarifying that man is a social being with *chajusong*, creativity and consciousness.

It expounds the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything on the basis of a scientific explication of man.

The philosophical principle of the Juche idea is a most scientific one expounding the position and role of man in the world.

The Juche philosophy is an out-and-out man-centred philosophy and a doctrine on the bringing up of man of new Juche-type.

The Juche philosophy is a most scientific philosophy which requires the heightening of the independent demand and creative ability of man, placing him always in the centre of thought and practice and a most revolutionary doctrine for realizing the *chajusong* of the working masses.

The Korean people hold in high esteem President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Juche idea, as a great leader and boundlessly respect and revere him.

The problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause of the leader has also been successfully solved in Korea.

The Korean people hold in high esteem His Excellency Kim Jong Il whom is guiding the revolution and construction along the road of victory with a brilliant intelligence and outstanding leadership ability as a leader of the Party and state and unboundedly respect him.

By holding in high esteem His Excellency Kim Jong Il Korea has come to advance along the road of victory and glory for ever, not wavering or going through turns and twists.

Prof. and Dr. Georges Labica, President of the Institute of Philosophy of Paris University No. 10, stressed in his speech on the subject "The Originality of the Juche Philosophy":

The Juche philosophy is an idea reflecting most correctly the demand of the present era when the peoples of many countries of the world have achieved their national independence and are accelerating the building of a new society.

It demands that all problems arising in the revolution and construction be solved creatively in conformity with the specific conditions of each country.

Prof. and Dr. Maurice Robin, President of the Institute of Politics of Paris University No. 10, in his speech referred to the independent foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stressed:

The DPRK decides all problems independently in accordance with the interests of her people and the situation of the country and solves them by her own efforts.

The DPRK exercises complete sovereignty in external relations and respects the *chajusong* of other countries.

We highly estimate such stand.

Korea is the first front in the struggle against world imperialism, the U.S. imperialism in particular, and the centre in this struggle.

Recently the DPRK proposed to hold tripartite talks by letting the south Korean authorities participate in the DPRK-USA talks and discuss there the problems of signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea and problem of adopting a non-aggression declaration between north and south.

This is a clear expression of the consistent efforts of the DPRK to solve the question of reunification of the country in an independent and peaceful way.

Prof. and Dr. Pierre Boudot of Paris University No. 1 said in his speech:

The Juche philosophy founded by President Kim Il Sung most correctly reflects the aspiration and demand of the masses of people and is a great philosophy whose validity and vitality have been proved through revolutionary practice.

The study of the Juche philosophy must be a law for us, I think.

At the seminar many other figures made speeches on the course of their study of the Juche philosophy.

By Katamura Eiju

— The Democratic People's Republic of Korea —

Juche Society, a Healthy Society Where All People Make Efforts (11)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Health Workers Are Servants Of People

"Sincerity" Campaign

There are 1,200 beds, 30 specialist departments, 500 doctors, 500 nurses and 40 professors in the hospital attached to the Pyongyang Medical College.

There is a complete medical system in the DPRK. There is a guidance system from lower hospitals to higher leading hospitals—such as from lower general clinics, *ri* (towns) people's hospitals in rural areas and industrial hospitals in factories to district people's hospitals, city and county people's hospitals and hospitals attached to medical colleges. The apex is the hospital attached to the Pyongyang Medical College and the Pyongyang Red Cross Hospital.

The Korean Red Cross Hospital is located in the eastern district of Pyongyang. With 1,700 beds it is a well-designed 3-storey building which has a floor space of more than 60,000 square metres in all on a site of 84,000 square meters. The hospital has more than 130 specialized sections, 580 doctors, 100 pharmacists, 100 sick nurses and 100 clerks, or 1,510 in total. If a hospital has 1,700 beds in Japan, it has to be run by 1,000–1,080 staff members. If the number is larger, the hospital will go bankrupt. . .

In the nurse rooms of every hospital in Korea, we can find the red-inked letter "sincerity" in all places including the sash doors and walls by the window in the test room. The sickrooms are like there in the hospitals of advanced countries in Europe, unlike there in Japan. There is a table in the centre of the sickroom so that patients can take meals all together, chat with each other and enjoy freetime between periods of medical treatment. There is a notice board reading "sincerity" on the table.

There is large neon characters reading "sincerity" on the rooftop of the Sariwon Medical College Hospital which is located on the central street of Sariwon City, the administrative centre of North Hwanghae Province.

Anyhow, the Korean people are sincere people and try as hard as they can under any circumstances.

There are, of course, many doctors in Japan too who try to serve patients with sincerity. In Japan, sincerity without finance and management is unthinkable because the medical system does not permit it. In the DPRK, there is no man who smiles a professional smile for money, because medical treatment is generally free of charge.

When a patient receives medical attention, there are reliable relations between the patients and health workers and they together struggle against the common enemy which is called "a disease." So, the patients themselves who struggle seriously should struggle against their diseases with "sincerity." The patients themselves should accept the advice given by health workers who think of them with sincerity.

In the DPRK, patients struggle against diseases with "sincerity" and health workers do so with sincerity together with patients. This is how doctors should work. I was taught this when I visited medical organizations in the DPRK.

I was surprised to find that President Kim Il Sung really knew everything well. He made speeches many times about the nature of medical treatment and about relations between patients and doctors.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows about "sincerity":

"Deep care and sincerity on the post of doctors and nurses for their patients play an important role in medical treatment. It is a matter of course that when health workers love the patients in a spirit of blood relationship they can apply their own knowledge and technique well to medical treatment. This sincere attitude exert a great influence on the mental condition of patients. If doctors and nurses treat and nurse the patients from the bottom of their hearts, the patients get more cheerful and spend their life under medical treatment actively. This heightens the effect of medicine and medical treatment still more."

Care is getting thinner gradually like kinship in Japanese society. Aside from care like kinship, here is another difficulty. That is the lack of "sincerity" of doctors for the patients because this is related to the lack of a sense of responsibility. The attitude which we should learn first from health workers in the DPRK is the educational work based on their own practice and experience in health preservation work and preventive medicine and this sincerity campaign.

What Health Workers Should Be?

We can see changes in the attitudes of health workers in 40 years after the liberation of Korea in President Kim Il Sung's speeches. They contain points which we can not ignore in thinking of the future problems of health and medical treatment in Japan. What is the image of ideal health workers who President Kim Il Sung desires in socialist Korea where the emancipated people have become masters?

There are the following statements in his speeches:

"Health workers should become workers to serve people thoroughly." "We should remodel health workers into workers to serve devotedly for the fatherland and the people, by strengthening their education." Thus, "they have become doctors for the people, technicians for the people and the intelligents is for the people through the process of struggle for the fatherland and the people . . . and became honorable health workers devoting themselves to the people under the democratic people's system." In a word, in the past, doctors and health workers in the DPRK "were unkind to people and conceited," and "had no respect for human life because they were blinded by money" and "didn't apply their technique and knowledge to medical treatment sincerely for the patients because of the old habits by which they worked and lived as they pleased." But within only 6 years after the liberation of Korea, they changed to health workers who sacrifice themselves to development of the people's health work still more with a spirit to serve people," and "are loved and held in high esteem by the people."

(To be continued)

Development of Agriculture in Korea (8)

Splendid Completion of Rural Electrification In DPRK

1. Rural Electrification Is Important Factor of Agricultural Development

Rural electrification is one of the most essential tasks in building a new society.

Electrification of the rural areas means widely using electric power in agricultural production and in the farmers' life so that they can work easily and efficiently and enjoy a civilized life.

Rural electrification is indispensable above all for the consolidation of the material and technical foundations of the rural economy through the promotion of the technical revolution in the countryside.

Electricity is the largest motive power in modern production.

Only when the rural areas are electrified can the irrigation of agriculture be realized by properly doing such work as watering and draining. And also the stationary jobs such as thrashing and the pulverizing and processing of fodder can be mechanized and agriculture be modernized and put on a scientific basis.

Irrigation and mechanization may of course be ensured by other motive power than electricity. However, electricity has incomparably great technical and economic advantages over other motive power in the technical revolution in the countryside. With the progress of rural construction it assumes still greater significance.

Electrification is also an important way to build a modern countryside.

Electrification makes it possible to quickly spread the technical civilization of towns to farm villages, eliminate the cultural backwardness of the countryside and provide ample conditions for the study and cultural life of the farmers.

2. Struggle for Electrification In Countryside

In order to accelerate electrification, measures were taken first of all to nationalize the power plants and electric facilities which had been monopolized by the foreign imperialists, in the early period of construction of a new society in our country.

Our workers and peasants waged a vigorous struggle for increased production of electricity in all parts of the country in order quickly to rehabilitate and readjust the power facilities which were now the property of the people and to hasten the electrification of the country. They laid new transmission lines across the countryside in their vigorous efforts for rural electrification.

As a result, at the end of 1948 the number of farmhouses using electric power in farm work increased to 396 per cent compared with September 1945 immediately after liberation.

Installation of electricity in wide areas of the countryside where people had hardly used oil lamps let alone electric lights in the past was a great success in the electrification of the rural areas.

The electrification of agriculture in our country was more powerfully pushed forward in the period after a historic victory in the war against the US imperialist armed aggression.

In the postwar period our country was confronted with an important task to transform agriculture along socialist lines and carry out the technical revolution in the countryside so as to rehabilitate rapidly the rural economy severely destroyed by the war and stabilize and improve the peasants' ruined livelihood.

For the acceleration of electrification of agriculture large power plants were built energetically by priority and, at the same time, many medium and small power stations constructed in all parts of the country.

The construction of many medium and small power stations made it possible to speed up the electrification of agriculture with a less outlay of funds.

Building many medium and small power stations has great advantages in using the electricity generated by large power plants concentrically for industrial construction to accelerate the country's industrialization and push forward economic construction as a whole.

In our country the electrical machine industry base was consolidated before anything else in order to build many medium and small power stations.

Only by producing and supplying large quantities of electrical equipment and materials can we construct many power stations through a vigorous mass movement and push forward electrification rapidly in the countryside.

In our country the electrical machine factories built on our own in the initial stage of the building of a new society were rapidly reconstructed and expanded, meanwhile many electrical equipment factories built anew.

As a result, during the period from September 1958 to June 1959 when a large number of medium and small power stations were built, our workers tapped and mobilizes all and every reserve and manufactured and sent to the countryside large quantities of electrical equipment and materials including over 2,500 electric motors and over 2,700 transformers. And all people turned out and collected scraps of copper and the copper mines increased production for the energetic acceleration of electrification.

Our farmers, while engaged in busy farm work, dammed up medium and small rivers and built medium and small hydropower stations in different places, and constructed wind power plants on windy heights.

In our country the waters of reservoirs for irrigation are also used for power generation before flowing into the fields.

As a result of the mobilization of all people for building medium and small power stations by various methods, hundreds of such power stations were built anew in less than one year after September 1958.

Bringing together in designated places the scattered dwelling houses in mountainous farming districts was another important step taken by the state for rural electrification.

In order to complete electrification in the countryside it is essential to make all farm villages and farmhouses in plain and mountain areas enjoy the benefits of electricity.

If electrification is to be completed while leaving the widely scattered houses where they are, it will require huge investments to lay electric lines and install transformers.

It is also needed that work places in the rural areas should be concentrated as far as possible in order to free the farmers from arduous labour through the introduction of electricity in farm work.

In 1968, one year before electricity were 8.8 per cent of the total farmhouses and they were all located scatteringly.

In those days, in accordance with the tasks set out in the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country published by President Kim Il Sung, modern dwelling houses were built on a large scale at state expense in our countryside.

These houses were constructed in combination with the work of bringing together the scattered farmhouses, on a scale suitable for the management of the socialist rural economy and thus the rural electrification was pushed forward at a faster pace.

3. Successful Realization Of Electrification

Electrification in our countryside was completed with credit in 1969.

Electricity has entered all farm villages and farmhouses in our country. Thus the policy of covering all farm villages with radio rediffusion and TV networks, of introducing water supply in the farmhouses and converting rural clinics into hospitals has been successfully carried into effect.

Today our farmers are equipping themselves firmly with the immortal Juche idea authored by President Kim Il Sung and improving their technical and cultural knowledge through the instrumentality of TVs, radios and loudspeakers. They get informed of the domestic and international events at the same time as in Pyongyang, the capital, and successfully carry out the tasks of the ideological and cultural revolutions by using all cultural and technical means.

In our countryside electricity is used not only at home but also in production.

The workteams and sub-workteams of all cooperative farms have fixed thrashing grounds using electric power, and livestock farms and workteams have power-driven fodder processing equipment and various other facilities.

All the stationary operations such as thrashing and water lifting have been electrified in our countryside.

In agriculture electricity is widely used not only as motive power but also as the source of heat.

Our numerous modern chiken and duck plants use electric power for hatching and raising chickens, and the production processes of poultry plants and stock farms are being increasingly automated.

And electric power is widely used in drying and processing farm produce and treating seeds.

Our countryside now consumes as much as 2.2 billion kwh of electricity a year for home use and for motive power.

Few countries probably use electricity in the rural areas as freely as in our country.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea President Kim Il Sung put forward the magnificent task of hitting the target of 100,000 million kwh of electricity, one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

(To be continued)

Newly-Built Ice Sports Training Rink on River Potong in Pyongyang

An ice sports training rink built on the scenic River Potong in Pyongyang opened on February 16.
In the rink occupying an area of 12,000 square metres, speed skating, ice hockey and figure skating training can be held simultaneously. There are a well-appointed rest room, sweating bath room, drying room, medical room and scores of auxiliary establishments.
The rink was built in a brief period of one year.
The opening ceremony of the rink was held on Feb. 15.

A Letter to U.S. Congress, U.N. Secretary General, And Appeal to the World

Adopted at International Conference Supporting Pyongyang's 3 Way Talks

Letter to U.S. Congress

PYONGYANG March 17 (KCNA) — The International Conference Supporting Tripartite Talks for Peace And Reunification of Korea held in Paris adopted a Letter to U.S. Congress on March 10.

Recalling that the participants in the conference expressed full support to the proposal for tripartite talks aimed at concluding a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and adopting a declaration of non-aggression between the north and south of Korea, the letter stresses:

As presidents and other high-level persons in U.S. authority expressed the readiness in the past to hold tripartite talks, we participants in the conference consider there will be no ground whatsoever for the United States to refuse to accept this constructive proposal under the present situation of Korea.

We recall to you the stand of the DPRK that if the south Korean authorities take over from the United States the full rights to decide upon the fundamental problems for the solution of the Korean question, it is ready to consider the possibility of holding talks between north and south.

It is only too clear that at the present juncture tripartite talks are the only way for the solution of the Korean question.

We participants in the conference courteously call your attention to the fact that if the U.S. government truly wants peace as it stresses, it should come out to tripartite talks without delay together with the south Korean authorities, and this will make it possible to have mutual understanding and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

Then an end will be put to the atmosphere of confrontation existing between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and between north and south and to the unstable state of the Armistice Agreement and the Korean Peninsula be turned into a neutral zone where a durable peace and security is guaranteed.

We participants in the conference do not think that the United States will refuse the proposal for tripartite talks because if it opposes the talks the world people keenly and fairly appraise that it will have to bear serious responsibility for the present tensions threatening peace in Asia and the world.

We courteously propose to you that you exercise your influence so that the U.S. government may seriously appraise the grave situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and accept without delay the proposal for tripartite talks for peace in Korea which will make a fundamental contribution to peace in Asia and the world.

Appeal to the World

PYONGYANG March 17 (KCNA) — The International Conference Supporting Tripartite Talks for Peace And Reunification of Korea which was held in Paris adopted on March 10 an appeal to the governments, parliaments, political parties and public organizations of all countries of the world, international organizations and world peace-loving people.

The appeal says that the Korean Peninsula has now been turned by the United States into one of the areas where nuclear weapons are most densely massed in the world and as a most dangerous hoted of war threatening peace and security in this area and the world.

Fully supporting the realistic and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at discussing the problem of creating a favourable condition for the peaceful reunification of Korea by signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA and adopting a declaration of non-aggression between the north and south of Korea, the appeal stresses:

The participants in the conference regret that the United States answered the DPRK's peaceful initiative with the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, a nuclear war rehearsal.

They strongly demand that the U.S. government use this good opportunity offered to it by affirmatively responding to the proposal advanced by the DPRK for peace and reunification of Korea.

They also express regret at the act of the south Korean authorities in refusing tripartite talks asserting that north-south talks should be held first and gradually expanded into talks between "countries concerned" about the Korean question.

This assertion is nothing but a pretext as it has been made clear that the south Korean authorities have no right concerning the questions of withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea and replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and that the fundamental problem of the Korean question cannot be solved by them without the consent of the United States.

As for the demand of the south Korean authorities that talks be expanded into talks between "countries concerned", it is unreasonable because a country which keeps its army in the Korean territory and interferes in the internal affairs of Korea is only the United States and it is also only the United States that is directly responsible for the present tensions in Korea.

The participants in the conference strongly demand that the south Korean authorities reconsider their stand, refrain from inciting the confrontation with the north and agree to the proposal for tripartite talks.

They strongly contend that the United States withdraw all its nuclear weapons without delay from south Korea and stop at once the "team spirit 84" joint military exercises, a nuclear war rehearsal, and recommend to the world people to support the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

They call upon all the peace-loving forces and progressive forces to widely introduce the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and energetically support an early connection of the talks in various forms of action including petitions, statements, meetings and demonstrations.

Letter to U.N. Secretary General

PYONGYANG March 17 (KCNA) — A letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations was adopted on March 10 at the International Conference Supporting the Tripartite Talks for Peace And Reunification of Korea which was held in Paris.

The letter says that the participants in the conference confirmed that the present situation of Korea where the danger of a new war is increasing evokes due concern among the peoples of various countries and considered that it is a most urgent problem to take proper measures for averting war and defending peace.

Noting that the participants in the conference unanimously considered that the constructive proposal for tripartite talks aimed at concluding between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States a peace agreement envisaging the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and adopting a non-aggression declaration between north and south is a most realistic way of negotiation for removing tension from Korea and opening a way of negotiation for removing the letter continues:

The participants in the conference expressed regret at the fact that the United States has not yet made an affirmative official reply to the proposal for tripartite talks and the south Korean authorities insisting on dialogue between north and south, are rejecting this proposal.

They consider that the south Korean authorities' proposal is groundless because they have no right in the solution of the Korean question.

They expressed interest in the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that if the south Korean authorities take over from the United States the full rights to solve such basic problems as the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, the DPRK is ready to consider the possibility of holding bilateral talks with the south Korean authorities.

They express the hope that the United Nations, taking it as its basic mission to conduct its activities for defending peace and security in the world, will pay deep attention to the tense situation created on the Korean Peninsula and support the proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, from a fair and above-board stand through your efforts and negotiation.

- A Letter of Ewha Womans University Students -

A Letter to Our Mothers And Fathers

EDITOR'S NOTE: In December last year, the south Korean authorities reinstated some of the expelled students.

They said that the reinstatement measure was taken to promote campus freedom and autonomy.

Despite their claim, students assert that the reinstatement measure was taken not to promote campus democracy or democratic process on the campus.

The following letter by students of Seoul's prestigious Ewha Womans University shows south Korean students' firm resolve to continue to fight till they win genuine campus freedom, campus autonomy and democracy of the country.

The letter was made public by the Ewha Womans University Students' Committee for Promoting Return of Expelled Students.

"A Letter to Our Mothers and Fathers" which was the title of the letter appeared in the April edition of the Japanese-language magazine Sekai (world).

Dear our mothers and fathers,

When our return to university was made public on Dec. 21 last year you were so glad and again we made sure of your affection toward us.

But there are still many unsettled problems and that is why we can not simply be glad to hear the news. Related to the reasons why we had to be expelled from the campus we want you to understand from this letter how sincerely we are concerned about the future of our country and about easing your anxiety about us.

How hard the pain was which you suffered from when you were robbed of your hope for our graduation because of our detention after you had taken great pains to sending us to the university!

Yet, it was not many hardships in our part that we decided to choose this way at last in spite of our family's anxiety. We have been taught to be faithful to ourselves and our parents and contribute to society.

But we spent 20 years unaware of our social reality. It was after we entered the university that we came to know our situation and what contribution to the society meant.

Then we came to confront the conflict between loyalty to our parents and contribution to society. We wanted to love everyone. We wanted to love our parents who have brought us up and the masses suffering from poverty.

What is the cause of this great contradiction in our desire to love?

It is in our hard reality. It is because of the cold reality that our demand for a just life has caused you sorrows.

Dear mothers and fathers,

How can we remain unsensitive to your sorrows after our detention though we made this cold decision?

How can we compare our pain with yours? We felt your agony as a piercing sting in our backs when we saw tears in your eyes when we appeared in court, handcuffed and bound with thick rope.

How can we revenge for our endless deep grudges? For what can we compensate the death of the mother of one of our friends?

No matter what the problem may be, should we accept the reinstatement measure thankfully?

Even at this very moment, many friends are struggling against cold in the detention centers. How can we alone accept the reinstatement measure in spite of the deep sighs of their parents at this very moment when our friends are still under detention.

Dear mothers and fathers,

Would you please listen to our pleas and the wishes of us trying to consider the meaning of the reinstatement measure. We think the "government" first should have removed the law itself banning assembly and demonstration to release the still detained friends.

The present measure is a temporary appeasement measure like those in the past. Sooner or later, this will be a realistic problem to you, too.

We know the incident of 1980 in which the "government" expelled all students again without any reason soon after they had been reinstated only because they were once expelled students.

We regard the reinstatement measure as a measure by which to examine us individually. It has been taken without any reform of school regulations as that students' autonomous activities are confined, and a ban on assembly and demonstration may be applied at any moment.

We aren't puppets at all. How can we like puppets accept the deceptive measures every time according to what they say to us.

Moreover, even though we can return to the campus, what we've asserted at the risk of being detained are still ignored: Autonomy of the campus, democratization of school systems, and our acts are regarded as evil acts by rebellious students.

The "government" released only a part of detained students and it doesn't intend to democratize the campus completely and this is clear from the reinstatement measure given us unwillingly by them in spite of our just rights.

We sincerely hope as a precondition for our return to university that our autonomous activity will be guaranteed and a democratic and free university will be realized.

Dear mothers and fathers,

We who were expelled from the campus unjustly think that the present reinstatement measure proves that we were right.

I think the expulsion from the campus –reinstatement –expulsion shouldn't occur again. Therefore we, 33 expelled students, want a dialogue with the "government" and the school authorities.

We are anxious for your help more than before. We've organized Ewha Women's University Committee for Promoting the Return of Expelled Students in order to solve the problem related to the reinstatement measure and attain real reinstatement.

If we were interested only in individual reinstatement, and continue individual negotiations, the above mentioned problems cannot be solved and we will be brought back to the starting point.

Therefore we, the 33 expelled students, are going to stubbornly refuse separate negotiations, which are a kind of trial by the "government" and our rights to reinstatement through collective negotiations and mass action.

We will be encouraged if you sympathize with us on this matter with understanding and deep love.

Three-Way Talks and U.S. Troops In South Korea

Following is the translation of an article of Nam Il Myong carried on the Japanese-language magazine for Japanese and Koreans in Japan "Tongil Pyongron" in its March 1984 issue.

This is the first part of the two installments.

Nowadays, independence is becoming a major trend in the world and struggles against foreign forces and for national independence are being strengthened day by day.

South Korean movements for democratization and reunification of Korea are essentially struggles for its independence.

It is the foreign forces that divided Korea into north and south Korea nearly 40 years ago. It is also the foreign forces that have continued the division of Korea for nearly 40 years.

Now, Korea faces a serious crisis of a second Korean War owing to the interference of foreign forces.

The democratization of south Korea and the peace and reunification of Korea will not be achieved without expulsion of the foreign forces.

National movements for the reunification of Korea in the past 40 years have been the struggle for independence and for expelling the foreign forces from there.

Korea was occupied and divided by foreign troops after WWII regardless of the Korean nation's will and the national sovereignty of Korea was infringed upon. Reunification movements were launched by the Korean people, demanding withdrawal of foreign forces out of our country under the slogan "complete independence."

When the U.S. brought the Korean question to the UN, our nation vigorously demanded, "Let the Korean question be solved by the Koreans themselves!", opposing the interference of the foreign forces in Korea.

Twenty years after the tragedy of the Korean War ended, our nation made public the historical July 4 North-South Joint Statement in which emphasis was laid on an end to foreign interference and great principles were decided upon for the reunification of Korea —great national unity and Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The July 4 North-South Joint Statement was a unique reunification programme in that both north and south jointly confirmed and solemnly declared at home and abroad the principles for the reunification of Korea.

The announcement of the joint statement opened a new page in the history of the reunification movements, and this led to a upsurge of movements for the reunification of the country.

No matter where they lived, Korean people enthusiastically hailed joint statement, and Koreans living in Japan, the U.S. and Europe further strengthened and developed their movements for the democratization of south Korea and reunification of the country particularly since its announcement.

As the movements for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea heightened, the foreign forces began to hinder them.

The Pak junta suddenly made public the so-called "June 23 special diplomatic statement" at a time when the north-south talks were proceeding with certain success in spite of many twists and turns.

This idea of "two Koreas" policy – simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the UN –was suggested by the Japanese foreign ministry actively according to the Americans' will.

Simultaneous entry of both north and south Korea into the UN which originally form an independent and sovereign state, meant that the division of Korea would be perpetuated as fait accompli and two states of one and the same nation would be internationally recognized.

Since then, the Americans and the south Koreans have pushed forward the anti-reunification, divisive policy line as their basic policy toward the Korean Peninsula.

After this statement was announced, the U.S. and south Korea made various proposals to the DPRK.

However, these were all based on the "two-Korea" policy without exception.

South Korea's approaches to the reunification question can be summed up as follows: The Syngman Rhee's "reunification by northward invasion", the Pak Jung Hi's "anti-communist reunification" and Chon Du Hwan's "reunification by destroying communism."

No matter how the expressions have changed, the reunification policy of south Korea's successive "regimes" have never changed as they defined the brotherly north Koreans as "enemies to be destroyed" and insisted on reunfication by sweeping communism and expanding the social system and ideal of south Korea to the north.

A "cross recognition proposal" was brought forward by ex-U.S. State Secretary Kissinger.

In a nutshell, he proposed that China and the Soviet Union should recognize south Korea and that the U.S. and Japan should do the same for the DPRK.

Superficially this proposal seemed reasonable and would contribute to the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula.

However, there is no denying that there is a principle which can not be ignored.

Why should so many countries join in the question of the bilateral relations of north and south?

The purpose of the U.S. in making this proposal was to make communist countries recognize south Korea, that is, to get both north and south Korea internationally recognized as sovereign states.

In other words, this represented nothing but a division line.

The Americans and south Koreans once proposed conclusion of a "north-south non-aggression treaty."

It sounded somewhat attractive. However, the problem was its content.

The Pak junta insisted on the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement as an important item in the proposed "non-aggression treaty."

Such a "non-aggression treaty" should be concluded for the purpose of preventing the danger of a possible war in future.

What is necessary in the Korean Peninsula at present is, first of all, to settle the aftermath of the Korean War and to change the present unstable and temporary armistice into a peace agreement which will guarantee durable peace there.

It is quite unnatural to propose a new preventive measure against war, instead of settling the questions that arose as a result of the war.

Moreover, it was insincere and irresponsible to propose a non-aggression treaty, while insisting on maintaining the present Armistice Agreement which legally means continuation of the state of hostility.

Ex-U.S. State Secretary Kissinger in July 1976 came up with a proposal for four-way talks in which north and south Korea, the U.S. and China were to participate.

He said that the proposed four-way talks were necessary for concluding a new peace treaty to replace the Armistice Agreement, while stressing the necessity of easing tensions created on the Korean Peninsula.

His proposal seemed to be reasonable.

But there is also a pitfall in it.

We have to consider the background to this proposal.

In those days, the UNGA (United Nations General Assembly) was going to adopt a resolution calling for withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and dissolution of the UN command in south Korea.

Kissinger came with the four-way talks offer, in anticipation of this UN decision, but he never referred to the content of a new peace agreement at that time.

This proposal was refused by the DPRK and China, and they were sharply attacked for refusing this.

Attacks were concentrated on north Korea's assertion that south Korea is not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement.

Is this attack right?

South Korea neither signed the Korean Armistice Agreement nor participated in the signing of the "joint policy declaration of the representatives of 16 states relating to the Korean Armistice" made public in Washington after the ceasefire in Korea.

It opposed the armistice itself by organizing an anti-armistice movement.

They also criticized north Korea saying that north Korea demanded withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea before conclusion of a new peace agreement.

However, here lied a misunderstanding of fact.

North Korea in Jan. 1972, or four years before Kissinger's proposal on the four-way talks, declared that armed forces of both north and south Korea should be remarkably reduced when a peace agreement is concluded between north and south and the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

In other words, north Korea made clear the following position – a peace agreement should be followed by withdrawal of the U.S. troops, which in future should be followed by armament reduction on both sides.

North Korea's refusal of the four-way talks should be interpreted as due to the fact that it didn't mention withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

As is well known, the Americans after concluding the "U.S.-south Korea mutual defense treaty" established their military bases in the whole of south Korea, and their permanent occupation of south Korea is guaranteed.

The Americans skillfully making use of this "treaty", use the UN troops and U.S. troops based on the "U.S.-soith Korea mutual defense treaty" differently according to their needs.

(To be continued)

BRIEF NEWS FROM SOUTH KOREA

Chon's Bid for Popularity

●The Chon junta on March 11 cried that the number of the closed hospitals was increasing daily and, to prevent this, they would make a "standard model for hospital management" by the end of this year, according to a report made by themselves.

This is one more trick to mislead public opinion.

It is not for the absence of "a standard model for hospital management" that the number of the hospitals closing the doors is growing in south Korea.

Issuing no loans to the hospitals, the south Korean authorities keep raising the prices of medicines and impose heavy taxes upon them, thus forcing them to close their doors, unable to fill the financial gap.

This is, in fact, another popularity-hunting campaign with "national assembly elections" ahead.

Intensified Crackdown Upon Students

●The Chon Du Hwan junta held a "general meeting of professors" at Seoul University on March 13 to disclose its criminal intention to further intensify crackdown upon students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

At the meeting the president of the university expressed concern about the mounting anti-"government" sentiments of students and raved that he would not allow a meeting of students and prior permit of its place and date is required when they want to hold it.

This shows how hard the military junta tries to check and stamp out the patriotic action of students and bind them hand and foot in advance.

Dismissed Professors Denounce "Reinstatement Measure"

●The south Korean council of dismissed professors, an organisation of the professors expelled from universities, held a meeting on March 14 and made public a note of clarification branding "present condition of reinstated professors" submitted by the south Korean "ministry of education" recently to the "national assembly" as a false document, according to the south Korean paper Dong-A Ilbo.

In the note the council declared that not a single dismissed professor has returned to university since the deceptive "reinstatement measure" was taken in December 1983.

But the "ministry of education" claimed that many professors had been reinstated in the document called "present condition of reinstated professors", it pointed out.

According to the note, the "ministry of education" arbitrarily put the expelled professors on the list of "the employed" and registered professors although they have never applied for it.

Noting that the "ministry" claimed in its document that several dismissed professors appeared in lectures after obtaining "appointment," the council branded it as a lie.

This fact shows once more that the Chon junta is clinging to a base false propaganda to lull the spirit of resistance of the people and mislead public opinion.

Chonnam Univ. Students Hold Demonstration

●Students of Chonnam University in Kwangju, south Korea, waged a violent struggle against the "election of the chairman of the student council" in the "student homeland defence corps", a "government"-sponsored organisation, on March 19, according to a radio report from Kwangju.

When the "student homeland defence corps" was about to begin the "election," over one hundred students stormed into the student hall, the polling place, shouting slogans denouncing the Chon junta for reducing student organisations to subsidized tools, threw away the ballot box, and fought stubbornly, hurling stones and bottles.

Due to the violent action of the students the "election" was frustrated and postponed indefinitely.

Chon's Bid for Expanding "Civilian Defence Corps"

●The Chon Du Hwan junta decided to train more than 500,000 members of the "civilian defence corps" into "elite men" allegedly to cope with "the event of contingency", according to the south Korean "Radio No.2".

Following this step, they had already appointed a total of 380,000 members of the "civilian defence corps" in districts of and above county seat level across south Korea by March 1 as training instructors and security check-up personnel.

This is part of the criminal scheme to turn the corps into combat units by drastically expanding it in the "event of contingency."

As another step to expand the corps, the Chon junta laid down the new regulation that it should be formed at workshops each with more than 20 employees instead of 30.

Female and Juvenile Crimes Increase

●The number of female criminals in south Korea grew last year to over 84,900, an increase of more than 33 percent above 1982, according to a report made public by the south Korean authorities.

Last year cases of juvenile delinquencies numbered upwards of 786,900, an increase of over 121,700 above the previous year.

This was made known by data released by the south Korean "Home Ministry."

Owing to the criminal spread of the corrupt American and Japanese way of life by the south Korean authorities, various crimes are steadily increasing in south Korea.

4 Millions Infected with Hepatities (B)

●Four million south Koreans are suffering from hepatitis (B), according to the south Korean magazine "Shin Dong-A".

The majority of people excluded from medical treatment, many of cases of acute hepatitis (B) die from liver cirrhosis and cancer, said the magazine.

Another south Korean newspaper reported that less than 1,000 cases of penmoconiosis broke out among the south Korean miners in 1978, and 2,378 in 1981 and 2,724 in 1982.

This means an annual increase of 30-50 percent.

Korean in U.S. Visits DPRK (1)

The People's Korea will introduce a note of Professor Choe Ik Hwan of Seattle University (U.S.) on his visit to the DPRK. He visited the DPRK in the summer 1983. It was the first time for him to visit his native place in 35 years since he left there.
Following a gist of the first part of his note....Ed.

Under the burning sun, the DPRK's national flag of blue, white and red colors drawn on the white airframe was in high relief. Black letters reading "Korean Civil Airplane" looked like embossed letters.

I was welcomed into the cabin by a stewardess with a lightly-powdered face. I found a vacant seat and sat there. When I looked around, I found other seats had already been taken. Almost all the passengers were Koreans who were on their way home after finishing their work in foreign countries. Only a few foreign passengers were seen. They were artists from India and youth athletes from an East European country.

Inside the cabin I felt hot as the air-conditioner had been switched off. A stewardess passed out fans. Lightly drawn on the white fan were a picture of a mountain and falls. The fan reminded me of the chirping of greencolored cicadas I had heard and the taste of melons I had eaten in the long past days which I had forgotten.

A man about 50 sat beside me. I said to him, "It's hot, isn't it?" He answered, "Yes, it is. I want to go back to Pyongyang quickly and take a rest."

Then, we began to talk. "Where are you from?" he asked me. "From the United States," I replied. "You came from afar," he said. I asked him, "Where are you from?" He told me that he was on his way home after finishing his work for the Trading Committee with Foreign Countries. I looked at his sunburnt face and strong-jointed hands. I expected him to be a farmer and thought he was on his way home after finishing his inspection of farms in China.

The engine started, the craft slightly moved and then taxied out upon the runaway.

At 2:20 p.m. the airplane was flying high up in the skies of Beijing. I had a view of the yellow ground of the Chinese Continent from a window of the airplane.

After a while I heard a stewardess make an announcement in a clear voice. She first spoke in Korean and then in English.

It takes one hour and 40 minutes to Pyongyang. I breathed deeply and closed my eyes. I felt my heart was wrung. This was because I was returning to my hometown for the first time in 33 years since I left there. Would I find someone who would be waiting for me there and who would they be?

I didn't think that many of my family members would be dead. At last some of them were sure to be alive and they would inform me about sad events.

I felt uneasy because I had to face the fact. That moment drew near every moment. I suffered from long separation from my family. Several years had passed. One day I realised that I hadn't recalled my separated family for several days and I was surprised at this. Did I forget my parents, brothers and sisters? I was crushed with grief. My tears and remorse are now vain for the passing years. It was true that the days when I didn't think of my hometown increased.

Ten years, twenty years and thirty years have passed. Now I am about to be 50 years of age. Whenever I saw a scene of family separation in a movie or on a TV program, I easily fell to sobbing. I was unable to cure me of this habit. Even if I forgot my birthday, I have never forget December 2, the day when I left my hometown.

In June 1981, I visited Tokyo, where the 3rd Symposium on National Reunification was held. When I was with other overseas compatriots who came there to attend the symposium, thinking of national reintegration, I was able to forget my loneliness and was encouraged.

At the symposium I met Mr. Chong Jung Rim, President of "New Korea Times" - a Korean paper, published in Toronto, Canada, and his wife. They organized and have been promoting a campaign to find separated families in north and south Korea. Mr. and Mrs. Chon, listening to me, promised me to do their best to find my family members.

I handed a piece of paper on which I wrote my old address - Chuul, Kyongsung County, North Hamgyong Province - and the names of all my family.

If my parents were, they would be over 90 years old. My two elder sisters who loved us younger brothers. My elder brother and his wife. My nephew, who had been born 10 days before I left the hometown would be in her 30s.

The second elder brother fell ill after he had been forcibly taken to Manchuria by the Japanese army, and returned to the hometown. He wasn't in good health, when I left there. He was very nice to me. My only younger sister. I languished for my family. As time flew, it was my younger sister that I yearned after more than I yearned after others.

On the evening of winter day, I left my hometown where snow lay. Only my sister saw me off at the entrance of the village, stepping on the snow shivering with cold. Other family members gave me a send-off at home, being thoughtful of the neighbors.

I have never forgot her innocent face, wet with tears. When I came near a mountain path, I turned back to the village where I found a black, motionless dot in the field covered with snow.

After I came back here from Tokyo, the summer and the autumn passed. The winter deepened.

One day at last I received a letter from the Committee of Overseas Compatriots in Pyongyang, which informed me of my family and relatives. The letter was dated Jan. 20, 1982.

In the winter of 1982, the 2nd meeting of compatriots in the north and overseas compatriots and Christians was held in Helsinki. I heard one of my closest friends Song Sok Jung was attending the meeting. I asked him to contact a person from the north whom I could ask to investigate my family. I sent him a letter with the names of my family members and my old address.

It was in spring this year (1983) that I decided to visit Pyongyang. After participation in the 6th Symposium on National Reunification held in Kyoto at the end of June (1983), we Korean professors in the U.S. planned to visit Pyongyang via Beijing.

Dr. Chong Dong Kyu at the University of Southern California had been invited by Beijing University. He also planned to visit Pyongyang, taking advantage of the occasion. He already knew that his mother's uncle lived in Kimchaek, North Hamgyong Province. He planned to joined us in Peking. I was granted a visa to China and waited for the day to leave for there.

On one evening, I received a telephone from Doctor Chong, who told me excitedly that he received a letter from her elder sister in Pyongyang. He had two elder sisters and one younger brother. According to her letter his parents were already dead and his sisters were living well there. The names and ages of his sisters' children were written in the letter with several photos.

I was overjoyed at his story. On the other hand, I couldn't but feel apprehensive about my family's safety.

I set out on this trip, giving up my hopes to see my family alive. Even if no one waited for me there, I had to visit the DPRK.

I asked a man from the Trading Committee with Foreign Countries about Pyongyang. Through several photos I knew there are grandiose buildings in Pyongyang. With a smile all over his face, he said as if he were a man boasting of a big catch.

"It's wonderful."

When he touched upon the post-war rehabilitation reconstruction, he looked stern. He continued, "During that period, we underwent hardships." He fell in silence. During my say in DPRK, I had the same experience. Some women choked her voice and were going to shed tears, when they talk about the post-war rehabilitation reconstruction. I realized that people in the north had been united more firmly through postwar rehabilitations reconstruction. (To be continued)

26th Commencement at Choson Univ. Held in Tokyo

Graduates of Chosen University attending the commencements on Mar. 16.

The 26th commencement at Choson University, the only overseas university of the DPRK, was held at its auditorium in the suburbs of Tokyo on Mar. 16, when it snowed. It was the first time that it snowed on a commencement day.

A congratulatory message to the graduates was read by honorary university president Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Chairman Han stressed in his speech that the graduates will join Chongryun work for the reunification of the homeland and for defending of democratic national rights of Koreans in Japan, including the democratic national education of Korean children in Japan. In particular, he commended, the graduates should play positive roles in campaigns for support for Pyongyang's Jan. 10 tripartite talks offer for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Chairman Han's speech was followed by a report by President Nam Si U of the university.

Two of all the graduates were awarded the "Prize of Honorable Kim Il Sung Youth" by the DPRK Government. Several graduates were commended by the Educational Committee of the DPRK and by the CSC of Chongryun.

Diplomas were awarded to all the graduates.

The graduation ceremony was attended by the vice-chairmen, director generals and directors of the CSC of Chongryun and responsible personages of Chongryun organizations of various levels.

Among the attendants were all the staff members of the university, undergraduates and parents of the graduates.

Most graduates will engage in Chongryun work as teachers of Korean schools of all levels throughout Japan, staff members of various organizations, Korean publishing companies, banks, trading companies, etc.

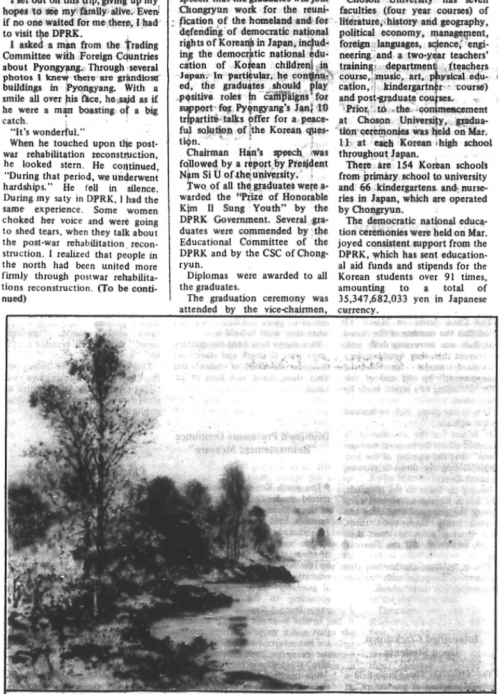
Some graduates will study abroad.

Choson University has seven faculties (four year courses) of literature, history and geography, political economy, management, foreign languages, science, engineering and a two-year teachers' training department (teachers course, music, art, physical education, kindergartner course) and post-graduate courses.

Prior to the commencement at Choson University, graduation ceremonies was held on Mar. 11 at each Korean high school throughout Japan.

There are 154 Korean schools from primary school to university and 66 kindergartens and nurseries in Japan, which are operated by Chongryun.

The democratic national education ceremonies were held on Mar. joyed consistent support from the DPRK, which has sent educational aid funds and stipends for the Korean students over 91 times, amounting to a total of 35,347,682,033 yen in Japanese currency.



Korean Paintings "On the Bank of River Taedong" By Yun Ju Ok (1981)

Kaesong Historical Museum in DPRK

The Kaesong Historical Museum is located in the breast of Mt. Chanam, Kaesong City, DPRK.

The characteristic point of this museum is to show abundantly materials and relics of the Koryo period in particular.

At the display room of the primitive society various relics of the age, which were unearthened near Kaesong City are displayed. As the relics of the slave society slender copper stiletto and bronze spear are displayed, which were discovered at Mt. Paekma, Kaepun County, Kaesong City.

Koryo porcelains displayed there are famous.

Nine-storied gilt bronze tower, five-storied gilt bronze tower and three-stories gilt bronze tower were exhumed in 1960 at the five-storied stone tower of the Pulil Temple erected in 951. These towers were made of mainly bronze, on which gilt were plated. They show advanced technique of the metal arts.

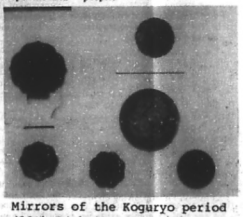
Found at the nine-storied gilt bronze were a record of experience of the Koryo period and three items of textile. Infrequent bottles and plates were also found there.

As bronze relics of the Koryo period shown are bell, a gong, mirror, tableware, chopsticks and costume of army. Stone coffines are also displayed. Vividly engraved on cover of the coffine are two fairies on cloud high up flying the sky. Four deities are also engraved on four faces of coffine.

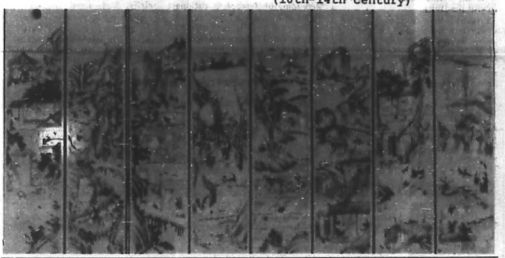
As relics of the Li dynasty shown there are sundial made in the 15th centuries, a barrel made in 1591, a picture titled "Picture of Yearly Life of Farmers" in the 19th century.

"Picture of Yearly Life of Farmers from the New Year to December" were drawn realistically. In the upper part of each scene life of landlords were drawn and in the bottom simple life of the people.

Bronze sundial (15th century)



Mirrors of the Koguryo period (10th-14th century)



▲ World-famous Koryo porcelains

◀ Picture of Yearly Life of Farmers" (19th century)

Books on Historical Relics Published in Pyongyang

The Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House recently brought out books "Study of Namgyong Relics" and "Study of Ridu in the Period of the Three Kingdoms," KCNA reported.

The book "Study of Namgyong Relics" contains successes made by archaeologists of the archaeology institute of the Academy of Social Science of the DPRK in the unearthing and study of large-scale relics which were discovered at Namgyong Village, Honam-ri, Samsok District, Pyongyang, from April 1979.

Through their 3 years of unearthing the archaeologists discovered many relics of great academical significance including the sites of houses which existed in various periods from the neolithic age to the bronze age and graves in the period of the bronze and iron ages and different grains.

Earlier, the publishing house brought out the book "Study of Ridu in the Period of the Three Kingdoms."

The book dedicated to the study of *ridu* which holds an important place in the history of the literal life of the Korean people consists of two parts--theoretical chapter "Some Problems Viewed from Materials on Ridu-Style Writing" and material chapter "Explanation of Materials on Ridu-Style Writing."

The book raises and systematizes the Juche-based methodology and scientific explanatory method in the study of *ridu* and gives a specialized explanation on their basis. And through this it proves with historical linguistic materials the commonness of Korean language and *ridu* in Koguryo, Paekje and Silla as a homogeneous national language, mutual relations of the three kingdoms and the leading role of Koguryo in their development.

Ridu is letters of a special type used in writing Korean language in a peculiar way in accordance with its structural characteristics using Chinese ideography as its basic means and using its sound and meaning from the stand of Korean.

OLD TALE

The Father's Boxes

A long, long time ago there was a kind-hearted, hard-working man in a village, who lived with three sons.

The first and second sons were very greedy and lazy. The father racked his brains to correct their bad habit, before he decided to many off all his sons. He thought if they got married they would rely on their own efforts and rid themselves of their laziness.

On the day of parting the father asked the three sons to bring thin pieces of strings as he would share out some assets for their living.

The first son prepared a string almost as thick as a rope, so that he would take away as much property as possible. The second son made a thin piece of string at first, but having seen his eldest brother's, started to twist a thick cord. Only the honest and hard-working third son prepared a thin string as had been asked.

The father produced holed coins and asked his sons to run their strings through as many coins as possible. The first son could not pass his string through the coins because it was too thick. The second son passed the end of his string through several coins and no more because it became thicker. So all the rest of the coins came into the hands of the third son. But the kind-hearted third son asked the father to share out the coins evenly as his elder brothers would need money to run their homes. The father praised him and divided the money into three equal parts, advising the two elder sons to be honest and diligent like the youngest son.

A year had passed since the sons were married off. The father were faring and share out the remaining part of his property. He reached the eldest son's house when he saw a man absorbed in weeding in a small patch of land in the front yard. He was so delighted to find his son working hard that he raised his voice to call to his son. To his great surprise, however, it was not his son, but a young hired hand.

"To hire a hand with the money I gave to help build up your home! You unfilial fellow! " The father turned on his heels then and there, dumbfounded and angered. He made for the second son's in the hope that the second son would be different from his brother. He walked for a good whole when he saw a man coming down the road from afar with a reeling gait.

"To drink wine at this busiest farming time of the year! Who could that be? " muttered the father. He was nearing the drunkard, and before long he plumped himself down on the roadside to find it was his second son. The father was so deeply worried about the two sons that he could not rise to his feet until twilight came. This was really terrible, he thought. And he decided to go home, giving up the idea of sharing out his remaining property.

He covered quite a long distance when a young man appeared from nowhere, and bowed a deep bow to him, saying, "How are you, father! " It was dark, and the father took many moments to identify his third son. He also found out that he had been walking in a wrong direction.

With a clouded face, the father asked the third son where he had been.

"I and my wife are on our way back from weeding," replied the son.

Now, the father was overjoyed to hear this, clean forgetting his anger at the two lazy sons. He lavished his praises on him, saying that "you are my son, indeed."

The father insisted on returning home, but the third son persuaded him to go visit his home. Every corner of the house was clean and glittering as if to show the master's diligence and neatness. There was everything necessary in the house. That night the father was accorded great hospitality at the third son's home and took a good rest.

A few years passed since then. The old father was on the verge of death. He called his sons to his deathbed. He told them that there was a huge rock in the back mountain and that if they removed the rock and dug the ground a fathom deep, they would find treasure boxes, which he asked his sons to take apiece.

The father died. As soon as his funeral service was over, the first and second sons climbed up the mountain. They removed the rock and dug the ground sweating profusely, which was not their wont. There were three treasure boxes as mentioned by their father. On the top of the lid of each box were inscribed the words "Open at your home."

The wicked and greedy first son took the largest box and the second son, the larger of the remaining two. They had an urge to open the boxes on the spot, but they decided to obey the father's advice just this once. They flew home and opened, their hearts fluttering with irrepressible joy. When the boxes were opened, the two elder sons were stunned and fell on backside. Each of the boxes was full of rice bran with a message which read: "Even this is a waste to one who eats the bread of idleness."

On the other hand, the third son stayed late and turfed the father's grave, before the came home with the remaining box.

He opened the box with care. The box had a large bar of gold. This honest son shed tears at the thought of his father who had worked hard all his life and shared out the money he had accumulated penny by penny. And he decided to be a hardworking man like his father.

Support for 3-Way Talks (From Page 1)

when he met a delegation of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship on a visit to China, on March 18, touched upon the Korean problem and said that the situation on the Korean Peninsula should be eased and a peaceful reunification of the north and the south of Korea should be realised in the form of a confederal government, according to a Xinhua report.

"We support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's proposal for tripartite talks," he said.

"We," he declared, "will sincerely help promote the peaceful reunification in the form of the confederation of the north and south of Korea."

Sao Tome and Principle President

Sao Tome and Principle President Manuel Pinto Da Costa expressed support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, saying it was a very good one when he met DPRK ambassador to his country Kim Chung Nam on March 15.

Stressing that the Korean question could be solved only through tripartite talks, he expressed the belief that the proposal for tripartite talks would enjoy support of the world peaceloving people.

Togolese President

Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema expressed full support to the DPRK proposal, when he met DPRK ambassador to Togo Kim Hyang San on March 15.

The Togolese party, government and people, he stated, fully support the DPRK proposal for the reunification of Korea.

"Considering that the proposal for tripartite talks is a most correct proposal for promotion the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we will do all we can for the realization of this proposal," he declared.

Head of State of Upper Volta

Thomas Sankara, Chairman of the National Council of Revolution and Head of State of the Republic of Upper Volta, met Kim Ryong Yong, Korean ambassador to Upper Volta, and arranged a luncheon for him on March 12.

He expressed full support to the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea including the demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and the proposal for tripartite talks.

Zambian Prime Minister

DPRK ambassador to Zambia Chae Hwa Sop on March 13 paid a farewell call on Zambian Prime Minister N. Mundia.

"We fully support the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks," Mr. Mundia said, and declared: "Zambia's stand is to help solve the Korean question peacefully."

St. Lucian Prime Minister

St. Lucian Prime Minister John G.M. Compton on March 2 met DPRK ambassador to his country Pak Ri Hyon.

He said St. Lucia supports the Korean people's efforts for national reunification and firmly believes that the proposal for tripartite talks will be realized.

Chairman of Bulgarian Council of Ministers

Grisha Filipov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on March 12 met the government economic delegation of our country headed by Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs.

He referred to the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Korea.

Stating that the party, government and people of Bulgaria have always expressed active support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, he extended full support to the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Mozambique

Kim Yong Nam, Foreign Minister of the DPRK, received a letter of solidarity from Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Minister for External Relations of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The letter says:

At a time when the Korean people are bending all their efforts to create a favourable phase for a peaceful reunification of the country we hail the new proposal correctly put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea, particularly by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We fully support the recent proposal for tripartite talks reflecting the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people to achieve national unity and freely decide upon their destiny and sternly condemn the negative answer of the Seoul "regime".

Imperialism and the south Korean puppets, the real enemies of the people, brought into bolder relief their alliance in the course of opposing the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by your country.

3-Way Talks Imperative for Peaceful Settlement of Korean Question

DPRK's Jan. 10 proposal to hold talks with the United States and the south Korean authorities is causing repercussions world-wide.

Leaders of the Third World countries, and both China and the Soviet Union endorse the idea of three-party talks.

Are the Pyongyang-proposed tripartite talks the same as the proposal made by the United States in the past?

It is true that Washington had proposed to hold a three-way meeting when Pyongyang called for bilateral talks. But at that time, the United States did not touch upon in detail what kind of problems should be discussed at the proposed three-way talks. The Americans said that three-way talks should be held merely to discuss Korea's future.

However, Pyongyang has made it clear that important tension-reducing measures should be discussed at its proposed three-way talks. Pyongyang urges that the following problems should be discussed: 1) to replace the unstable Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement; 2) to adopt a north-south declaration on non-aggression; 3) to drive the U.S. troops out of south Korea; 4) to drastically reduce the armies of north and south.

Pyongyang, first of all, seeks to eliminate the military confrontation and create a favourable atmosphere for reunification talks.

Pyongyang has said for the first time that Seoul can participate in talks as "an equal partner." This seems to signal a change from Pyongyang's earlier position that negotiations should be with the U.S. alone, with Seoul allowed to attend them only as an observer.

Where does this change come from?

Pyongyang's call for direct talks with the United States in the past was designed to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

Washington's insistance on Seoul's participation made Pyongyang allow the south Koreans to join in DPRK-U.S. talks as an observer.

This time, the DPRK urges that not only the problem of reaching a peace agreement but of adopting a declaration by both north and south on non-aggression should be discussed at the proposed three-way talks.

Without Seoul's participation, it is impossible to adopt a north-south non-aggression declaration.

Furthermore, Seoul is also responsible for today's grave military tensions on the peninsula.

In order to remove the danger of war from Korea, bring about a durable peace to that part of Asia and create preconditions for reunification, it is imperative to have three-way talks. This is the reason why Pyongyang gave Seoul "an equal status."

What is the main difference between the Pyongyang-proposed non-aggression declaration by north and south Korea and a similar one (a non-aggression pact) proposed by the late strongman Pak Jung Hi?

An essential difference exists between the two.

A non-aggression pact is usually reached between one nation and another. What Pak Jung Hi proposed was, in a word, aimed for legalization of two different states on the Korean Peninsula. Pak Jung Hi, through a non-aggression pact, sought to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Unlike the Seoul-proposed one, a north-south non-aggression declaration proposed by the DPRK seeks to terminate north-south military confrontation, reduce tensions on the peninsula and create a peaceful environment in that part of Asia.

The south Koreans propose to have a "north-south summit conference" and a "ministerial conference" between north and south Korea.

It is clear to everyone that the south Koreans do not have real power in south Korea at least militarily. At present the U.S. forces are still stationed in south Korea and the U.S. forces commander holds the prerogatives of supreme command of the "ROK army."

Under such a condition it is impossible to solve such problems as replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, withdrawing the U.S. forces from south Korea, adopting a non-aggression declaration, reducing the armies and removing military confrontation.

If the south Koreans receive the prerogatives of the "ROK army" from the United States, make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and take over full power to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration, Pyongyang will consider talks between north and south Korea even now.

At this juncture, it is the most important to remove the danger of nuclear war in Korea and ease military tensions and create favourable conditions for north-south reunification talks.

To this end, Pyongyang-Washington-Seoul three-way talks should be held.

What about four-party talks or six-party talks?

By four-party talks is meant that China should also participate in the talks.

China helped Korea win the Korean War. She is one of the signatories to the Armistice Agreement. But its forces withdrew from Korea long time ago. The foreign forces which are responsible for a tense military situation on the Korean Peninsula are the Americans not the Chinese.

Beijing, officially and unofficially, expressed support for the Pyongyang-proposed three-way talks and its intention not to join them.

Three-way talks, at the moment, are the most reasonable and practical formula to discuss tension-reducing measures.

Some Western papers said that the recent three-way talks offer had been made by Pyongyang to change its "bad image" resulting from the Rangoon bombing.

This is a ridiculous argument. The Rangoon bombing has nothing to do with Pyongyang. Pyongyang denied Seoul's charges and sees it as the south Koreans' own fabrication. After all, the bombing brought nothing good to the DPRK. It was used by Seoul to attack Pyongyang.

There is no reasons or grounds for either Washington or Seoul to reject the three-way talks offer. The United States, officially and unofficially, had urged the DPRK to allow south Korea to join in Pyongyang-Washington talks. South Korea had agreed with the U.S.

For the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the United States should have negotiations with the DPRK and south Korea also should respond affirmatively to Pyongyang's proposal.

We Wait for U.S. and S. Korea to Respond to Talks Offer: Pyongyang

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, said in its March 13 issue that "To hold tripartite talks by letting the south Korean authorities participate in talks between us and the United States is the most realistic and reasonable way of talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question at present juncture."

The article entitled "Tripartite Talks Is Most Realistic and Reasonable Way of Talks" said:

"We are patiently waiting for the United States and the south Korean authorities to respond to the proposal for tripartite talks."

The author of the article did not use such harsh expressions as "U.S. imperialists" and "the south Korean puppet clique". Pyongyang's official paper usually uses such terms to describe Washington and Seoul.

The article continued:

It is an essential requisite to have talks between us and the United States for the solution of the Korean question.

The United States was a belligerent in the Korean War and is a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, which holds all military powers in south Korea, keeping its troops there for over three decades after the war.

The south Korean authorities also should be made to participate in the talks. They leave south Korea as a military bridgehead for the execution of the Asian strategy of the United States and are strengthening military compact with Japan and seek confrontation with us.

The south Korean authorities, however, oppose our proposal for tripartite talks without any warrantable ground and insist on north-south bilateral talks. This cannot be construed as an honest stand for solving the question.

The south Korean authorities do not hold the prerogative of the supreme command of the army or control on the means of war or political and economic powers.

Before proposing bilateral talks between north and south, the south Korean authorities should take over the prerogative of the supreme command of the "ROK army" from the United States and accept from it full powers to sign a peace agreement, make the U.S. troops withdraw and remove the state of military confrontation. In that case the possibility of north-south dialogue may be considered.

The view that other countries but the parties concerned with the tripartite talks should also be allowed to participate in the talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question is either unreasonable and contradictory to reality.

It is only the United States which is directly responsible for the daily growing tensions in our country.

There is no ground whatsoever for the United States and the south Korean authorities to refuse to accept our fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks proceeding from the desire to eradicate the source of tensions and war and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea.

There is no change in our stand to remove the danger of war and consolidate peace in Korea and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way by realising tripartite talks.

Team Spirit 84 Attacked (From Page 1)

Korean Peninsula.

In an article headlined "South Korea in the Grip of U.S. imperialists" the Afghan paper "Hakikat Enkulab Saur" March 10 noted that the U.S. imperialists have further heightened tensions on the Korean peninsula by starting the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

Another Afghan paper "Hewad" March 12 said the U.S. imperialists have converted south Korea into a military base, a forward nuclear base.

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